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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/716,998	11/22/2000	Woo-Jong Park	P56257	9543
8439	7590	03/18/2004	EXAMINER	
ROBERT E. BUSHNELL 1522 K STREET NW SUITE 300 WASHINGTON, DC 20005-1202			MEW, KEVIN D	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2664	4

DATE MAILED: 03/18/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/716,998

Applicant(s)

PARK, WOO-JONG

Examiner

Kevin Mew

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 November 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 11 November 2000 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☒ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 3.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

Detailed Action

Oath/Declaration

1. The oath or declaration is defective. A new oath or declaration in compliance with 37 CFR 1.67(a) identifying this application by 09/716998 and filing date 11/22/2000 is required. See MPEP §§ 602.01 and 602.02. The oath or declaration is defective because the signature of the inventor, Woo-Jong Park, is missing.

Drawings

2. The drawings are objected to as failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84(p)(5) because they include the following reference sign(s) not mentioned in the description: "140" in Figure 6. A proposed drawing correction, corrected drawings, or amendment to the specification to add the reference sign(s) in the description, are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Specification

3. Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

The legal phraseology term "said" of the phrase "said apparatus" in line 2 of the abstract should not be used.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. **Claims 1-2, 4** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ganesh et al. (US Publication 2002/0051450).

Regarding claim 1, Ganesh discloses an address search apparatus in a switching device for an Ethernet switch that forwards network traffic comprising:

multiple ports (**a plurality of ports**, see line 5, section “0008”, page 1, and Figure 2);

a local search block (see element 60, Figure 3) for a port, each port associated with a local lookup table in memory (**a plurality of local search blocks corresponding to each of said plurality of ports**, see element 58, Figure 3), said plurality of local lookup tables are used for analyzing source addresses learned by the corresponding ports (**provide a source address thereof**) and destination address that the corresponding ports recently forwarded a frame to in order to determine which port to forward the traffic over (**said plurality of local search blocks for analyzing a destination address of an input packet received in the port thereof to search for a transmission port of said Ethernet switch**, see lines 6-12, section “0009”, page 1);

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a main search unit (see elements 34, 36, Figure 2; note that the main search unit includes central management module and central lookup table) that includes a central management module for learning new source addresses by storing the source addresses received from line interfaces (**ports**) in a central lookup table (**for analyzing said source address to establish an address data structure of said plurality of local search blocks**, see lines 1-9, section "0036", page 4), and for receiving port requests for information relating to the destination address and responding by searching the central lookup table (**using said address data structure**) and passing the results about the destination address back to the port (**for responding to a destination address request from at least one of said plurality of local search blocks to provide said requested destination address to a corresponding local search block**, see lines 18-23, section "0030", page 4).

a switch fabric control which is a scheduler that establishes a connection so that a search engine on one port can directly pass a network frame to a search engine on another port (**a scheduler for controlling said local search blocks and said main search unit to enable an interface therebetween**; note that "another port" is interpreted as the main search unit in this case, see lines 1-7, section "0028", page 3).

Regarding claim 2, Ganesh discloses a plurality of ports (see Figure 2), each port comprises a local search block (**a plurality of local search blocks**, see element 60, Figure 3), which includes:

a destination address table having destination addresses and port number (**a destination table having destination addresses and destination information**

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corresponding to said destination addresses which are matched therein, see elements 40, 49, Figure 2);

a source address table having source addresses and port number (**a source table having source addresses and source information corresponding to said source addresses which are matched therein, see elements 40, 49, Figure 2);**

a packet analysis and key extraction logic (**address sorting logic**) extracts source and destination addresses, and virtual LAN information from the network frame, and creates a key which is passed to the binary search engine (**an address sorting logic for classifying an Ethernet address into groups as many as necessary, and corresponding to each of said destination address table and said source address table, see lines 1-8, section "0025", page 3 and element 66, Figure 3);**

a management processor (**a control logic**), coupled to the search engine, maintains the local lookup table and directs the search engine to delete old table entries, insert new table entries and general maintain the table in sorted order so that the search engine performs searches efficiently and correctly (**a control logic for control of corresponding local search blocks, see lines 4-10, section "0026", page 3); and**

a temporary packet storage holds network frame temporarily (**a register unit for temporal storage of data, see lines 1-4, section "0024", page 3).**

Regarding claim 4, Ganesh discloses an address search apparatus in a switching device for an Ethernet switch that forwards network traffic comprising:

multiple ports, each port stores a local lookup table in a memory (see element 58, Figure 3) that the binary search engine (see element 66, Figure 3) of the local search block (see element 60, Figure 3) uses for performing searches (**providing a plurality of**

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ports, a local search block corresponding to each of said plurality of ports for local address search, see lines 1-4, section "0026", page 3), and a main search unit that comprises a central management module and a central master lookup table which includes all addresses from the various lookup tables (**a main search unit for overall address search of the Ethernet switch**, see lines 15-17, section "0021", page 2);

a binary search engine of each port searches the memory (see element 58, Figure 3) for the destination address and determines if the destination address is in the lookup table of the port (**judging whether the corresponding local search unit has a destination port information corresponding to the destination address by using a destination address of a packet received in one of the plurality ports**, see lines 14-17, section "0030", page 4); and

a port requests the central management module of the main search unit (see elements 34, 36, Figure 2; note that elements 34, 36 together are interpreted as the main search unit) for information relating to the destination address (**requesting for a destination port information corresponding to the destination address to the main search unit**) if the destination address is not in the lookup table of the port (**when the local search unit does not have the destination port information**, see lines 18-23, section "0030", page 4).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. **Claims 3, 5-11** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ganesh.

Regarding claim 3, Ganesh discloses the main search unit that includes:

the central lookup table that includes network addresses and port numbers associated with the network addresses (**an address table for storing addresses known to the Ethernet switch system, and port information corresponding to said addresses**, see lines 2-4, section "0009", page 1 and element 34, Figure 2);

the central management module for searching the central lookup table for destination address (**a table access logic for accessing said address table**, see lines 19-20, section "0030", page 4);

a central management module for learning new source addresses from the line interfaces (**a control unit for control and condition detection of elements**, see lines 1-9, section "0036", page 4).

Although Ganesh does not explicitly show that the central management module comprises an address sorting logic for classifying addresses having same characteristics to store data known to the Ethernet switch system into said address table. However, Ganesh discloses a packet analysis and key extraction logic (**address sorting logic**) extracts source and destination addresses, and virtual LAN information from the network

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frame, and creates a key which is passed to the binary search engine (**an address sorting logic for classifying an Ethernet address into groups as many as necessary, and corresponding to each of said destination address table and said source address table**, see lines 1-8, section "0025", page 3 and element 66, Figure 3);

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the main search unit of Ganesh such that a sorting logic is in place to classify addresses having same characteristics into the central lookup table such as the address sorting logic of the local lookup search block taught by Ganesh. The motivation to do so is to allow the search engine of the local lookup table to perform searches efficiently and correctly because table entries that are in sorted order would allow faster data retrieval.

Regarding claims 5 & 6, Ganesh discloses an address search method comprising the steps of:

the media interface receives a network frame from the network (**determining whether or not a port has received an information packet for transmission**, see lines 3-4, section "0029", page 3);

the network frame contains a destination address that indicates the ultimate destination for the network frame;

search engine searches memory to determine whether the destination address from the network frame is located within the lookup table of memory (**reading a destination address from a header of said information packet; determining whether said destination address exists in a local search block of said port**, see lines 6-8, section "0029", page 3);

forwarding the frame to the destination address if a network address matches the destination address (**transmitting said information packet to said destination address if destination address is in said local search block of said port**, see lines 10-13, section "0029", page 3);

Although Ganesh does not explicitly show that the switching device would determine if the destination address is not the same as the source address, and forward the frame to the destination address only if the destination address is not the same as the source address, it is well known in the art teaching that if the destination address is the same as the source address, the network frame has already reached its destination and no further forwarding is necessary. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the frame forwarding method of Ganesh such that the frame forwarding to other ports would not be necessary if the destination address is the same as the source address. The motivation to do so is to save processing and forwarding resources if the destination address is the same as the source address because it is not necessary to continue forwarding the frame to other ports when the frame has reached its destination address.

Regarding claims 7 & 11, Ganesh discloses all the limitations of the method as described in claim 5 above, further comprising the steps of:

the search engine of each port of the local search block (see element 60, Figure 3) searches for the destination address and requests the central management module of the main search unit for information relating to destination address if the destination address is not in the lookup table for the port (**notifying a main search block if said destination**

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address is not found in said local search block of said port, see lines 14-19, section “0030”, page 4);

the central management module of the main search block searches the central lookup table (**performing an internal search by said main search block**, see lines 19-21, section “0030”, page 4);

the central management module of the main search block passes the results, which includes information about the destination address, back to the port, and the port then adds the destination address to its local lookup table (**updating said local search block of said destination address if said main search block comprises said destination address; adding destination address to said local search block**, see lines 21-23, section “0030”, page 4); and

forwarding the frame to the destination address if a network address matches the destination address (**transmitting said information packet to said destination address**, see lines 10-13, section “0029”, page 3).

Regarding claim 8, Ganesh discloses if the destination address is not in the lookup table for the port (**sending no-port information from said main search block to said port device if said main search block does not comprise said destination address**), the port floods the frame by sending it out on all ports (**broadcasting said information packet to all ports in said Ethernet switch by said port device**, see lines 15-17, section “0030”, page 4).

Regarding claim 9, Ganesh discloses the central memory module of the main search block (see elements 34, 36, Figure 2) would delete aging entries, which have not

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been see on any line card for a while (**main search block purges addresses that have not recently been used**, see lines 2-8, section "0045", page 5).

Regarding claim 10, Ganesh discloses that the central management module of the main search block adds new entries in the central lookup table, including all addresses from the various lookup tables (**main search block adds said destination address to its address table**, see lines 1-2, section "0035", page 4 and lines 15-17, section "0021", page 2).

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure with respect to searching apparatus and method in Ethernet switch.

US Patent 6,553,000 to Ganesh et al.

US Patent 6,625,146 to Merchant et al.

US Patent 6,658,015 to Merchant et al.

US Patent 6,678,269 to Michels et. al.

US Patent 6,549,519 to Michels et. al.

US Patent 6,463,032 to Lau et al.

US Patent 6,678,248 to Haddock et al.

US Patent 6,088,356 to Hendel et al.

US Patent 6,061,351 to Erimli et al.

US Publication 2003/0058864 to Michels et al.

US Publication 2002/0067726 to Ganesh et al.

US Patent 5,938,736 to Muller et al.

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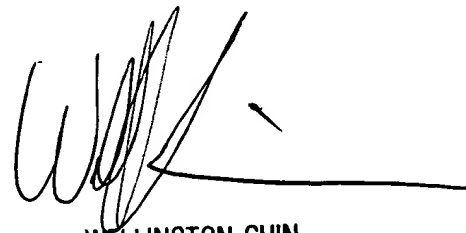
7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kevin Mew whose telephone number is 703-305-5300.

The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 am - 5:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ricky Ngo can be reached on 703-305-4798. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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